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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

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FEBRUARY 2, 1860.—*Ordered*, That all the resolutions relating to the questions of slavery and the Territories be printed together.

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RESOLUTION submitted by Mr. PUGH, December 15, 1859.

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Territories be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the acts approved September 9, 1850, for the organization of territorial governments in New Mexico and Utah, as requires that all the laws passed by the legislatures of those Territories shall be submitted to Congress for approval or rejection.

AMENDMENT proposed by Mr. HARLAN to the resolution of Mr. PUGH

At the end thereof add:

*And said committee is also instructed to inquire into the propriety of authorizing the people of each of said Territories to elect all their territorial officers, (executive, legislative, and judicial,) in such manner as the legislatures thereof shall provide.*

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RESOLUTION submitted by Mr. DOUGLAS, January 16, 1860.

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report a bill for the protection of each State and Territory of the Union against invasion by the authorities or inhabitants of any other State or Territory, and for the suppression and punishment of conspiracies or combinations in any State or Territory with intent to invade, assail, or molest the government, inhabitants, property, or institutions of any other State or Territory of the Union.

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RESOLUTIONS submitted by Mr. BROWN, January 18, 1860.

*Resolved*, That the Territories are the common property of all the States, and that it is the privilege of the citizens of all the States to go into the Territories with every kind or description of property recognized by the Constitution of the United States and held under the laws of any of the States, and that it is the constitutional duty of the law-making power, wherever lodged, or by whomsoever exercised, whether by the Congress or the territorial legislature, to enact such

laws as may be found necessary for the adequate and sufficient protection of such property.

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Territories be instructed to insert in any bill they may report for the organization of new Territories a clause declaring it to be the duty of the territorial legislature to enact adequate and sufficient laws for the protection of all kinds of property, as above described, within the limits of the Territory; and that upon its failure or refusal to do so, it is the admitted duty of Congress to interpose and pass such laws.

AMENDMENT proposed by Mr. WILKINSON to the resolution of Mr. BROWN.

Strike out all after the word "Resolved," where it first occurs, and insert the following:

*That the Territories are the common property of the people of the United States; that Congress has full power and authority to pass all laws necessary and proper for the government of such Territories; and that, in the exercise of such power, it is the duty of Congress so to legislate in relation to slavery therein that the interests of free labor may be encouraged and protected in such Territories.*

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Territories be instructed to insert in any bill they may report for the organization of new Territories a clause declaring that there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in such Territories, except in punishment for crime whereof the party has been duly convicted.

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RESOLUTIONS submitted by Mr. DAVIS, February 2, 1860.

1. *Resolved*, That, in the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the States adopting the same acted severally as free and independent sovereignties, delegating a portion of their powers to be exercised by the federal government for the increased security of each against dangers, domestic as well as foreign; and that any intermeddling by any one or more States, or by a combination of their citizens, with the domestic institutions of the others, on any pretext whatever, political, moral, or religious, with the view to their disturbance or subversion, is in violation of the Constitution, insulting to the States so interfered with, endangers their domestic peace and tranquillity—objects for which the Constitution was formed—and, by necessary consequence, serves to weaken and destroy the Union itself.

2. *Resolved*, That negro slavery, as it exists in fifteen States of this Union, composes an important portion of their domestic institutions, inherited from their ancestors, and existing at the adoption of the Constitution, by which it is recognized as constituting an important element of the apportionment of powers among the States; and that no change of opinion or feeling on the part of the non-slaveholding States of the Union in relation to this institution can justify them or their citizens in open and systematic attacks thereon with a view to its overthrow; and that all such attacks are in manifest violation of the mutual and solemn pledge to protect and defend each other, given by the

States, respectively, on entering into the constitutional compact which formed the Union, and are a manifest breach of faith and a violation of the most solemn obligations.

3. *Resolved*, That the Union of these States rests on the equality of rights and privileges among its members, and that it is especially the duty of the Senate, which represents the States in their sovereign capacity, to resist all attempts to discriminate either in relation to person or property, so as in the Territories, which are the common property of the United States, to give advantages to the citizens of one State which are not equally assured to those of every other State.

4. *Resolved*, That neither Congress nor a territorial legislature, whether by direct legislation or legislation of an indirect and unfriendly nature, possess the power to annul or impair the constitutional right of any citizen of the United States to take his slave property into the common Territories, but it is the duty of the federal government there to afford for that, as for other species of property, the needful protection; and if experience should at any time prove that the judiciary does not possess power to insure adequate protection, it will then become the duty of Congress to supply such deficiency.

5. *Resolved*, That the inhabitants of an organized Territory of the United States, when they rightfully form a constitution to be admitted as a State into the Union, may then, for the first time, like the people of a State, when forming a new constitution, decide for themselves whether slavery, as a domestic institution, shall be maintained or prohibited within their jurisdiction; and if Congress shall admit them as a State, "they shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

6. *Resolved*, That the provision of the Constitution for the rendition of fugitives from service or labor, without the adoption of which the Union could not have been formed, and that the laws of 1793 and 1850, which were enacted to secure its execution, and the main features of which, being similar, bear the impress of nearly seventy years of sanction by the highest judicial authority, have unquestionable claim to the respect and observance of all who enjoy the benefits of our compact of Union; and that the acts of State legislatures to defeat the purpose, or nullify the requirements of that provision, and the laws made in pursuance of it, are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, revolutionary in their effect, and if persisted in must sooner or later lead the States injured by such breach of the compact to exercise their judgment as to the proper mode and measure of redress.

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The second part of the paper is devoted to a study of the reaction of the metal with the acid, and the author has shown that the reaction is a reversible process, and that the reaction is not a simple one, but involves the formation of a complex compound. The author has also shown that the reaction is not a simple one, but involves the formation of a complex compound.

The third part of the paper is devoted to a study of the reaction of the metal with the acid, and the author has shown that the reaction is a reversible process, and that the reaction is not a simple one, but involves the formation of a complex compound. The author has also shown that the reaction is not a simple one, but involves the formation of a complex compound.

The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a study of the reaction of the metal with the acid, and the author has shown that the reaction is a reversible process, and that the reaction is not a simple one, but involves the formation of a complex compound. The author has also shown that the reaction is not a simple one, but involves the formation of a complex compound.

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